

IT skin color after suntanning)
 Fats and Glyceridic oils
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (borage seed, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for
 preservation of skin color after suntanning)
 IT Lecithins
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (soya, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation
 of skin color after suntanning)
 IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (vegetable, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for
 preservation of skin color after suntanning)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol
 91-86-1, η-Tocopherol 148-03-8, β-Tocopherol 432-70-2,
 α-Carotene 472-92-4, δ-Carotene 472-93-5, γ-Carotene
 490-23-3, ε-Tocopherol 493-35-6, ζ2-Tocopherol 1406-18-4,
 Vitamin e 1721-51-3, ζ1-Tocopherol 7235-40-7, β-Carotene
 7616-22-0, γ-Tocopherol 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies
 17407-37-3, α-Tocopherol succinate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation of
 skin color after suntanning)

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Full Text

AN 122:16865 CA

TI Skin-lightening preparations

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06256156	A	19940913	JP 1993-67376	19930304
JP 3091045	B2	20000925		

IN Ogawa, Katsuki
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 AB Skin-lightening prepns., which prevent UV-induced inflammation and melanin formation, contain glabridin and amino acids. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 1, EtOH 4, 1,3-butyleneglycol 4, p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester 0.12, perfume 0.1, glabridin 0.10, casein hydrolyzate 0.5, and H₂O to 100 wt.% were mixed to give a skin-lightening soln., which inhibited development of UV-induced erythema in guinea pigs.

IT Seaweed

Soybean
 (ext.; skin-lightening prepns. contg. glabridin and amino acids)

IT Cosmetics

(skin-lightening, skin-lightening prepns. contg.
 glabridin and amino acids)

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Full Text

AN 95:60343 CA

TI Feeding value of alfalfa leaf protein concentrate for yellow-skin-broiler production

AU Blum, J. C.

SO Eur. Gefluegelkonf., [Vortr.], 6th (1980), Volume 3, 407-14 Publisher: World's Poult. Sci. Assoc., Celle, Fed. Rep. Ger.

CODEN: 45UTA8

AB Alfalfa leaf protein conc. (48% protein) was used in broiler feeds at different levels (0, 2.5, 5, 10 or 15%). Its influence on growth, blood xanthophyll content and on the skin pigmentation was compared to that of a corn gluten (7.5 or 15%) and soybean meal feed (with or without apocarotene ester and canthaxanthin [514-78-3] supplements). A low level of alfalfa leaf protein conc. (2.5 or 5%) provided good growth results. The live wt. gain and feed conversion ratio from age 27 to 49 days were similar to those of controls. High alfalfa leaf protein conc. levels (10 and 15%) were detrimental. Blood xanthophyll content increased with food intake. It was the highest with apocarotene ester followed by gluten xanthophylls, then by the alfalfa xanthophylls. The carcass pigmentation